411 Another weapon is the kõuan, a club 1.50 centimeters [sic] in length. Its cylindrical handle extends into a broadening lozenge [prism] with very sharp edges.

These clubs as well as the spears (lõng-lõma, kõlẽdma) are ornamented with burned-in linear figures, and the latter are also adorned where the blade joins the shaft with an attractive strip plaited in two colors.

712 When fearing a possible attack, they fortify the vicinity of their camp with pitfalls which may be as deep as two meters and even more. The walls are covered with sharpened spikes, and in the center [124] they place a spear. Whoever falls into one of these holds invariably dies a horrible death.

They conceal these pits so skilfully, covering them with light sticks and foliage, that without previous knowledge even the Indians fail to discern them.

A lamentable accident occurred at the Post shortly after peaceful contact began. An Indian who had reached the camp at night from another location fell into one of the pits and died a few hours later from the horrible wounds lacerating his body.

In addition to these pits, the camps are always protected with barricades [trincheiras] built in the most propitious spots. When danger threatens, these barriers are manned day and night by experienced warriors.

● 198 They possess an efficient whistle language made up of various bird calls, through which they communicate remarkably well by exchanging signals and warnings when they keep watch around the camps, at night or in the daytime, whenever the need arises.

372 They make fire in the usual manner of Brazilian tribes--by rubbing two sticks, one of them hard wood and the other softer.

They proceed by steadying with their toes a piece of soft wood with a notch in the center, where they rest the tip of a rod made of very hard wood.

The rotating motion imparted to this stick with the palm of the hands produces a very fine dust which eventually catches fire. When a tenuous spiral of blue smoke begins to wind around the stick, the rotation is further accelerated and the dust begins to burn. Then minute fragments of dry grated wood are carefully piled together, and repeated blowing produces a small flame which is gradually enlarged.